

**ADULTERY REFLECTED IN LEO TOLSTOY'S NOVEL *ANNA KARENINA*
(2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department
School of Teacher Training and Education**

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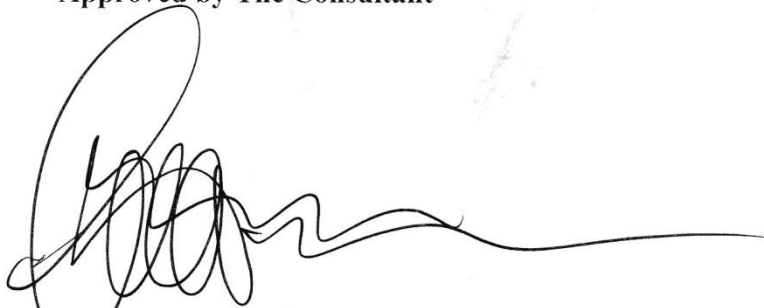
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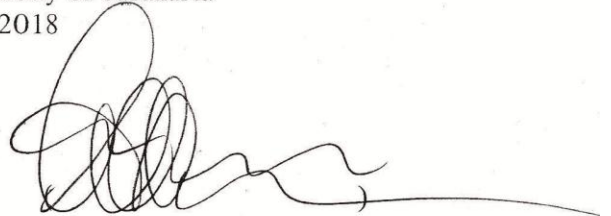
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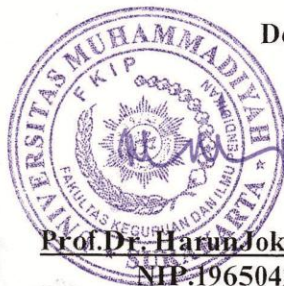
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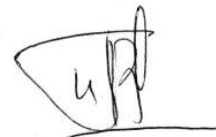
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ADULTERY REFLECTED IN LEO TOLSTOY'S NOVEL ANNA KARENINA (2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH

Abstrak

Makalah penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perzinahan yang tercermin dalam novel Leo Tolstoy Anna Karenina (2012) dilihat dari pendekatan psikoanalitik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkapkan bagaimana perzinahan yang tercermin dalam novel Leo Tolstoy Anna Karenina (2012) dilihat dari pendekatan psikoanalitik. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data utama dari penelitian ini adalah novel Leo Tolstoy, Anna Karenina (2012). Data sekunder dari penelitian diambil dari informasi yang terkait dengan novel. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah membaca novel berulang-ulang, mencatat bagian penting dalam data primer dan sekunder, mendasari kata penting dan mengkodekannya dengan unsur-unsurnya, phrase dan kalimat yang terkait dengan penelitian, dan mengatur data menjadi beberapa bagian berdasarkan klasifikasinya. Metode untuk menganalisis data ini Menganalisis elemen struktural novel dan menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan pada pernyataan masalah, membuat diskusi tentang temuan, dan membuat kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah perzinahan dalam novel Anna Karenina yang dibuat oleh Anna dengan berselingkuh dengan Vronsky. Penyebab perselingkuhannya, Anna tidak memperhatikan suaminya Alexey. Anna tidak peduli dan memperhatikan Alexey (suaminya). Perzinahan semacam ini adalah awal dari sebuah perselingkuhan. Vronsky memiliki rencana untuk Anna mengandaikan Anna meninggalkan suaminya dan menikahi Vronskii. Anna tidak pernah melakukannya, tetapi dia perlu waktu untuk memperbaikinya. Anna juga berpikir bahwa suaminya tidak ada lagi di sana. Anna benar-benar ingin Vronskii jatuh cinta padanya dan merasa nyaman dengannya. Kemudian Anna bergerak liar dengan mencium Vronsky.

Kata Kunci : Perzinahan,Psikoanalitik,Anna karenina

Abstract

This research paper aims to analyze the adultery reflected in Leo Tolstoy novel Anna Karenina (2012) viewed from psychoanalytic approach. The objective of the research is to reveal how is the adultery reflected in Leo Tolstoy novel Anna Karenina (2012) viewed from psychoanalytic approach. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The primary data of the research are Leo Tolstoy's novel Anna Karenina (2012). The secondary data of the research are taken from any information related to the novel. The technique of collecting data are reading the novel repeatedly, taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data, underlying the important word and coding it by its elements, phrases and sentences which are related to the

study, and arranging the data into several part based on its classification. The method to analyze this data Analyzing the structural elements of the novel and analyzing the data that collected based on the problem statements, making discussion of the finding, and making conclusion. The result of this study are the Adultery in Anna Karenina's novel happened made by Anna by making an affair with Vronsky. The cause of the affair, Anna does not give attention to her husband Alexey. Anna does not care and paying attention to Alexey (her husband). This kind of Adultery is the start of an affair. Vronsky has plan for Anna supposes Anna leaves her husband and marry Vronsky. Anna never does not it, but she needs time to make it right. Anna also thinks that her husband no longer there. Anna really wants Vronsky to fall in love with her and feels comfortable with her. Then Anna makes wild move by kissing Vronsky.

Keywords: Adultery ,Psychoanalytic, Anna Karenina.

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is part of human exclusive union where they are united as a couple. So if any adultery can destroy the very foundation of marriage. Marriage also implies that parties will live with each other in harmony and mutual confidence. Basic assumption of marriage is that both the parties will live together. Thus, adultery, cruelty and desertion are destructive of the very foundation of marriage. Usually, at a year of 1954 the causes of divorce of couples in India not far from eight components on guilt, and the adultery is part of it. More worst, in adultery it usually involved sexual intercourse, but there is consequences where people or couple (no couple) who involved with sexual intercourse with others in a concious that is adultery but when people (no couple) who involved sexual intercourse in unconcious way it is not adultery. Clearly, in short, the sexual intercourse must be consensual. If the respondent it means woman did not consent, just as when she was raped, it would not belongs to adultery. Sexual intercourse when he, or she is unconscious, or under influence of alcohol or drug, will also not part of adultery. Similarly, sexual intercourse in the belief that the adulterer is his or her spouse will also negate the charge of adultery. (Diwan in

Yadav. 2007: 1). So, it is clearly that adultery is not also making life ruin but it also a sin.

So, adultery show's that part of human's inconsistency related to their feeling and promise, and this part of human sickness in psychology. They cannot stand with their faithfulness. (Hubbard, 2003:1)

Based on the above description and short explanation about adultery, the researcher try to analyze about adultery in the novel of Anna Karenina new edition (2012) by Tolstoy. Anna Karenina is a novel by Russian writer Leo Tolstoy firstly published in serrial from 1873 to 1877. The novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878, widely regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction, and by William Faulkner it described as "the best ever written. The novel remains popular, as demonstrated by a 2007 Time poll of 125 contemporary authors. The novel tells about the tragic story about Anna Karenina who married aristocrat/socialite and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The story starts when she arrives in the midst of a family broken up by her brother's unbridled womanizing—something that prefigures her own later situation, though she would experience less tolerance by others. A bachelor, Vronsky is eager to marry her if she will agree to leave her husband Karenin, a senior government official, but she is vulnerable to the pressures of Russian social norms, the moral laws of the Russian Orthodox Church, her own insecurities, and Karenin's indecision. Although Vronsky and Anna go to Italy, where they can be together, they have trouble making friends. Back in Russia, she is shunned, becoming further isolated and anxious, while Vronsky pursues his social life. Despite Vronsky's reassurances, she grows increasingly possessive and paranoid about his imagined infidelity, fearing loss of control.

Based on the above explanation about adultery and about the novel Anna Karenina, the researcher tries to analyze it through psychoanalytic perspective, where adultery appears because of people's psychology that is interrupted from something.

For Freud all forms of human behavior coming from the natural impulses of the human's mind in unconscious and conscious. Dialectic between consciousness and unconsciousness is by Freud described as three psychiatric systems. Based on the data above, the researcher analyzes the *Anna Karenina* novel by Leo Tolstoy by using an psychoanalytic approach to dig up major and minor characters' adultery entitled "Adultery Reflected in Leo Tolstoy Novel *Anna Karenina* (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach"..

The problem of this research focused on "How is the adultery reflected in Leo Tolstoy novel *Anna Karenina* (2012) viewed from psychoanalytic approach?"

The objectives of the study are to reveal Leo Tolstoy novel *Anna Karenina* (2012) to reveal how is the adultery reflected in Leo Tolstoy novel *Anna Karenina* (2012) viewed from psychoanalytic approach.

According to Feist and Feist, (2009: 18), psychoanalysis is a science which would be somewhat different from that held by most psychologist today. Psychoanalytic theory of Freud is very interesting because it was based on his experiences of patients, his analysis of dreams, and readings in the various sciences and humanities. These experiences provided the basic data for the evolution of his theories. The theory followed observation, and his concept of personality underwent constant revisions during the last 50 years of his life. Freud insisted that psychoanalysis could not be subjected to eclecticism, and disciples who deviated from his basic ideas soon found themselves personally and professionally ostracized by Freud. (Feist and Feist, 2009: 17).

1.1 The Structure of Personality

Freud constructed a model of personality with three interlocking parts; the *id*, the *ego* and the *superego*.

1.1.1 *Id*

The term *id* (inner desire) is a Latinised derivation from Groddeck's *das Es*, and translates into English as "it". It stands in direct opposition to

the *super-ego*. It stands in direct opposition to the superego. It's dominated by the pleasure principle. The *Id* is home base for the instincts. It constantly strives to satisfy the wish impulses of the instinct by reducing tensions. The *Id* serves the pleasure principle, since its sole function is to seek satisfaction of pleasurable drives (Feist & Feist, 2006: 25).

1.1.2 *Ego*

The *ego* (the latin word for "i") is the decision making component of the psychic apparatus that seek to express and gratify the desires of the *id* in accordance with the constraints imposed by the outside world. The *ego* comes into existence because the needs of the organism require appropriate transactions with the objective world of reality. The hungry person has to seek, find, and eat food before the tension of hunger can be eliminated (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 33).

1.1.3 *Superego*

The *superego* is the internal representative of the traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted to the child by his parents and enforced by means of a system of rewards and punishments imposed upon the child (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 34).

Adultery may be defined as consensual sexual intercourse between a married person and a person of the opposite sex, not the other spouse, during the subsistence of marriage. Adultery also called as whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as abettor.

1.1.3.1 Adultery as matrimonial offence:

Matrimonial offence is Misbehaviour where it appears in a form of adultery, desertion, or cruelty, by a party to a marriage. So it can be found that adultery usually hapened on peopel who gets married. Marriage was formed by the consent of the parties; marital promises followed by sexual intercourse created and indissoluble marriage; any extramarital sexual activity by either a husband or a wife was adultery. Before the coming into force of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 “living in adultery” was a ground of divorce. On the other hand, a petitioner could obtain a decree of judicial separation, if he could show that “his spouse, after the solemnization of the marriage, had sexual intercourse with any person other than his spouse”. Now adultery simpliciter has been made ground for divorce as well as judicial separation.

1.1.3.2 The Form of Adultery

Adultery is typically accompanied by at least four of the seven abominable practices mentioned above, specifically “haughty eyes, a lying tongue, a heart that devises wicked plans, and feet that make haste to run to evil.

2. METHOD

The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research where Kirk and Miller (1986) in (Moleong 2007: 2-3) said that the qualitative research taken from the qualitative observation which is the opposite of quantitative observation, where the quantitative observation, people usually used the numeric or quantity. The primary data of the research is Leo Tolstoy novel Anna Karenina (2012). The secondary data of the research are taken from any information related to the novel. The technique of collecting data are reading the novel repeatedly, taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data, underlying the important word and coddng it by its elements, pharases and sentences which are related to the study, and arranging the data into several part based on its classification. The method to analyze of this data Analyzing the structural

elements of the novel and analyzing the data that collected based on the problem statements, making discussion of the finding, and making conclusion

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Psychoanalysis Structure of Personality

3.1.1 *Id*

The *id* is home base for the instincts. It constantly strives to satisfy the wish impulses of the instinct by reducing tensions. *Id* tries to stop the tension by shape the imagination of the object that able disappear the tensions. It means that the *id* also can be called as human's need and wants to relax themselves.

The anxiety also part of human id where human will show their anxiety when they think there is something threatening them. Below quotation shows the situation where Anna after long journey to meet Seryozha and Alexey. She feels anxious to meet Alexey, her husband. It can be seen below.

Thank God! tomorrow I shall see Seryozha and Alexey lexandrovitch, and my life will go on in the old way, all nice and as usual.'

(Anna Karenina/p. 218)

The anxiety of Anna appears because she wants to meet her husband Alexey. In the middle of the trip she always think about meeting the great one, eventhough he is his husband. She is affraid that she will get bad responds and acceptance from Alexey, because Alexey is a great man. She becomes great and famous because of Alexey. Anna Also affraid if Alexey feels dissapointed if there is something that he doesnt like from Anna.

3.1.2 *Ego*

The situation is that Anna wants to to go to meet Alexeys by carriage alone. But, her sisterinlaw forbidden.

‘No, I must go, I must go”; she explained to her sister-in-law the change in her plans in a tone that suggested that she had to remember so many things that there was no enumerating them: ‘no, it had really better be today!’

(Anna Karenina/p.212)

The above quotation shows that Anna have a strong wants to meet her husband. But here not really wants to meet her husband but she wants to get her freedom by going alone by carriage. But her sister_in_law forbidden her. There are a lot of reason why Anna’s ssiterinlaw forbidden, it is because not safe for going alone without company. But, Anna strong wants become her *ego*, where she does not care about someone else opinion, all she thinks is only herself.

3.1.3 Superego

The *superego* of Anna appears when Vronsky suddenly asks her to leave her husband.

‘But how, Alexey, tell me how?’ she said in melancholy mockery at the hopelessness of her own position. ‘Is there any way out of such a position? Am I not the wife of my husband?’

(Anna Karenina/p.413)

The above situation shows that Vronsky tries to seduce Anna and asks her to leave her husband. But at the first time Anna feels that is something imposible. Because she knows that leaving her husband is something that can make her life ruin. On her heart, actually she really wants to leave her husband, but she also thinks that she can ruins everything. This kind is *superego* of Anna by pushing her *ego* to marry Vronsky and live together.

3.1.4 Adultery in Leo Tolstoy novel *Anna Karenina* (2012)

The form of adultery always related to the act of indulging in any kind of sexual relatnship outside the marriage. In Anna Karenina novel the adultery happened made by Anna by making an affair with Vronsky. The cause of the affair, Anna no more give attention to her husband alexey. It can be seen below.

But to him, knowing her, knowing that whenever he went to bed five minutes later than usual, she noticed it, and asked him the reason; to him, knowing that every joy, every pleasure and pain that she felt she communicated to him at once; to him, now to see that she did not care to notice his state of mind, that she did not care to say a word about herself, meant a great deal.
(Anna Karenina/p.318)

The above quotation shows that Anna no more care and paying attention to Alexey (her husband). This is because, her heart and her mind no longer with Alexey. Her heart is in Vronsky. This kind of Adultery is the start of an affair. If her heart no longer on her husband, then every action did by her husband will be no more attracting her and care and love step by step disappear.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the above analysis related to the adultery reflected in Leo Tolstoy novel *Anna Karenina* (2012) viewed from psychoanalytic approach, there are structural personality that form the adultery of the major character (Anna Karenina). From the *id* or human nature, Anna shows her anxiety when she wants to meet Alexey (her husband). She is affraid that she will get bad respond and acceptance from Alexey, because Alexey is a great man. This kind of *id* usually appears at human because it is part of human nature. Then the feeling of Jealous. The feeling of Jealous is one of human's *id* when they know something that makes them heart feeling. Anna of course will have the same feeling of jealouse after she hears that Vronsky must be marry Kitty. The feeling of doubts and not trust on herself also part of Anna's *id*. So, this kind of feeling is one of human *id* related to the feeling of love and miss.

The *Ego* comes into existence because the needs of the organism require appropriate transactions with the objective world of reality. The situation is that Anna wants to to go to meet Alexeys by carriage alone. But, her sisterinlaw forbidden. Anna strong wants become her *ego*, where she does not care about someone else opinion, all she thinks is only herself. The next

ego of Anna appears when finally she makes decision to leave her husband and her son. This is really one side decision without obeying the cause of effect of the action.

The *superego* of Anna Appears when Vronsky suddenly asks her to leave her husband. The first time Anna feels that is something impossible. Because she knows that leaving her husband is something that can make her live ruin. On her heart, actually she really wants to leave her husband, but she also thinks that she can ruin everything. This kind is *superego* of Anna by pushing her *ego* to marry Vronsky and live together.

4. CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, then the researcher concludes that the *id* of Anna shows that she is afraid and anxious of meeting her husband. Then the feeling of Jealous where she has the same feeling of jealousy after she hears that Vronsky had to marry Kitty. The feeling of doubts and not trust on herself also part of Anna's *id*. The strong wants of Anna becomes her *ego*, where she does not care about someone else opinion, all she thinks is only herself. The *superego* of Anna Appears the first time she feels that is something impossible when she knows that leaving her husband is something that can make her live ruin. On her heart, actually she really wants to leave her husband, but she also thinks that she can ruin everything.

The Adultery in *Anna Karenina's* novel happened made by Anna by making an affair with Vronsky. The cause of the affair, Anna no more give attention to her husband Alexey. Anna no more care and paying attention to Alexey (her husband). This kind of Adultery is the start of an affair. Vronsky has plan for Anna supposes Anna leaves her husband and marry him. Anna never refuse it, but she needs time to make it right. Anna also thinks that her husband no more exist. Anna really wants Vronsky to falling in love with her and feels comfortable with her. Then Anna makes wild move by kissing Vronsky.

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